

The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911.

His face was singularly mobile and almost instantly betrayed any strong emotion that possessed him.

"At times, in intimate personal talk (a *deux*), when the generous heart and busy brain were devising some beneficence, that must prove its own reward, one might mark, for a fleeting moment, a sort of spiritual radiance, that made his face beautiful and noble beyond the compass of words.

"In the midst of the poignant sorrow of the present, there is surely some adumbration of comfort in the thought—nay, in the assured belief—that the glory of that rapt expression, that ethereal radiance, which transfigured his countenance here only at rare and intermittent moments, is no longer a transient phenomenon, but glows with ever-constant glow, forever and forever, in the light of the eternal, now that the mortal has put on immortality."

That is Captain W. Gordon McCabe's exquisite picture of the man whose figure in bronze, the gift of his friends and admirers, will be unveiled at Monroe Park this afternoon—Joseph Bryan. "The greatest citizen of the Commonwealth in his day and generation."

The McCabe Memorial was prepared at the special request of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society, and in it is told with the pen of the master the story of the splendid life and achievements of this Virginian of Virginians, who lived for his State, who would make any sacrifice of blood and treasure for principle, who wrought with open hands for his community, who was ambitious only for the Right, whose heart burned with sympathy for all the afflicted sons of men, whose sword flashed forth from its scabbard in defense of his country, and, having fought a good fight and finished his course, passed on into the land of shadows, leaving a good name, which "is better than precious ointment"; the glorious memory of a knightly soul as a lasting heritage for his people.

The story has been told of his gallant service under Mosby; of his great achievements in the practical affairs of this town and the State and the South, of his reverence for the things that are highest and holiest, of his love for his kind, of his clean living and high thinking, of his self-sacrificing friendship, his superb courage and constancy, and the story will be told again to-day and will be repeated from sire to son until his work and his service shall become one of the noblest traditions of this old Commonwealth, greatest not because of its extent of territory and the richness of its resources, but because of its men.

What was said of Sir Philip Sidney may well be said of Joseph Bryan: "Heroes stand beside him in clusters, poets in constellations; all the illustrious men of the age achieved more tangible results than he, yet none of them has carved his name upon history more permanently and with a more diamond point; for he had that harmony of mind and temper, of enthusiasm and good will of accomplishment and capacity, which is described by that most exquisite and most abused word, gentleman. His guitar hung by a ribbon at his side, but his sword hung upon leather beneath it. His knee bent gallantly to the Queen, but it knelt reverently also to his Maker. And it was the crown of the gentleman that he was neither ashamed of the guitar nor of the sword, neither of the loyalty nor the prayer. For a gentleman is not an idler, a trifler, a dandy; he is not a scholar only, a soldier, a mechanic, a merchant; he is the flower of men, in whom the accomplishment of the scholar, the bravery of the soldier, the skill of the mechanic, the sagacity of the merchant, all have their part and appreciation."

ANOTHER HARLAN PARADOX.

Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, made a brief address to the Senate of New York State on Thursday, in which he congratulated the members of the General Assembly and the people of the State upon the strength and integrity of their judiciary, and then he made some remarks that opened the eyes of his law-making audience. For example, when he said that there are more men of doubtful character in public life now than ever before in the history of the country. That was a remarkable statement, truly, but it was explained by the distinguished jurist that there are more men of doubtful character in public life now than ever before because the population is greater and they consult their constituents more.

There must be a misprint in this somewhere, but we cannot find it in the report of the address published in the Brooklyn Eagle. In running out his idea, Justice Harlan said: "The most certain thing in the world is that if you give people time to think on any question their final judgment is better

than that of any political convention or similar body of men," which is another paradox. The main trouble with the thinking of the people is that they do not think enough!

"A CALAMITY."

It must be very gratifying to the Colonel that he has not yet lost his hold upon the country. Since he was reported to have said the other day that he would not be a candidate for President in 1912, and that he would regard his nomination as "a calamity," everybody has been agreeing with him in a way that ought to show him that he still possesses the public confidence. It may be that he did not say anything of the sort; but he has observed, doubtless, that the country agrees with what he is said to have said.

So many things are attributed to him, however, that it is well to take them all with a little bit of salt. Only the other day when he and the President were fraternizing at the Cardinal's Jubilee and he was saying "Mr. President," to Mr. Taft, and Mr. Taft was calling him "Theodore," some inventive newspaper correspondent reported that The Colonel had declared in the most positive way that he would support Mr. Taft for President next year. Word now comes that The Colonel denies that he has given President Taft his unqualified endorsement for President in 1912, or has in any way committed himself as regards preferences for the Presidency. The President ought to be greatly relieved by this later intelligence; he has an awfully heavy load to carry as it is, and the Roosevelt straw would come very near breaking the elephant's back. Besides, now that assurances are said to have been given that the Progressives have about made up their minds to stand by Taft for the nomination, it is not necessary that he should be at all concerned whether The Colonel said it or not. If he would like any particulars as to the effectiveness of The Colonel's support, we would suggest that he call the Secretary of War into conference.

Q. E. D.

Four students of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School were each fined \$25 and costs and were dismissed from the school for defacing private property, painting the sidewalk and the house of Dr. Johns, and also the office of the college purser. They ought really to have been dismissed from the College and sent to jail. In that way their punishment would have been made to fit the crime. It is said that the culprits were incensed because Dr. Johns had rated down a student through failure at examinations. Of course, the vandalism of the students proved the fitness of the fellow for whom they expressed their regard in this remarkable way.

KICKED OUT BY THE COURT.

Several days ago a case against Evan McKnight, of Yadin County, was tried in the United States District Court at Greensboro. He was charged with illicit distilling. The testimony against him was thought to be conclusive. It was mainly offered, however, by the Internal Revenue Officers, all of whom are said to be men of good character, but the entire panel of jurors was immediately dismissed by Judge Boyd, who presided over the Court, upon the finding of its verdict in this case. Admitting that the members of the jury "were probably good and just men," Judge Boyd remarked that "apparently they did not have a proper conception of the United States Revenue laws and the volume of evidence necessary to convict in a criminal case."

They had returned verdicts of not guilty in other cases, where in the opinion of the Court the evidence was sufficient to convict, and because of the failure of these jurors to do their sworn duty, the Court dismissed them from further attendance, and directed them to return to their homes so that other jurors might take their places. If more jurors should be dealt with in this way it would be far better for the administration of the law. In the present case, however, the damage has been done, as we believe in such cases it is not possible for the Court to set aside the verdict of the jury, and Evan McKnight is safe at least from further prosecution for the offenses charged against him in this case.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF MARRIAGE.

Professor Howard, of the University of Nebraska, is reported to have come out strong for the establishment of a "College of Domestic Relations," with the idea that by teaching the young men to shoot in this direction it will be possible to have a National matrimonial law enacted which will place all marriages under Federal supervision, fix arbitrary standards of fitness for men who wish to marry and endow motherhood at the public expense. This plan seems to be "on all fours" with Judge Gary's plan of converting the Government at Washington into a general dealer in the products of the Steel Trust, as under the Howard scheme the marrying young man would be required to stand a civil service examination, and the marrying young woman be required to file her application for a document. These preliminaries having been attended to, official certificates would be issued and the wedding would take place and without any fear of consequences.

The New York Evening World is not unwilling that the Howard college shall be established so long as the Doctor does not go to New York to get the money. So many worse fakes, however, have received financial support in New York that the Howard plan should count upon considerable encouragement there. We would suggest that it be tried first in the States where divorce is easiest, the State becoming responsible for the children, any number of children, it might be possible by Federal super-

vision of this particular infant industry to increase the birth rate in the country at large. The greatest danger would be that a severe civil service examination would prove that there be few men that are really fit to marry.

With Judge Gary pleading for Federal management of the steel business, and Federal management of the railroads, and Federal management of the marrying business, we seem to be approaching the highest development of the Socialistic idea of the State. It will be noted, of course, that the idea about a "College of Domestic Relations" came out of Nebraska, the nursery of paramount issues. How Mr. Bryan let this one get away from him, we do not know, but it would make a hit with all the children who have fathers who can't take care of them or mothers who will not look after them.

THE GIRLS OF WINTHROP.

Winthrop College is the State College for Women in South Carolina. The Governor of the State is ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and in former years has presented the members of the graduating class their diplomas. This year the graduates requested that the diplomas be presented by the President of the College and not by the Governor. The Governor this year is Coleman L. Blease. At least such is the story that has been told in the State papers and in special dispatches to out-of-State papers. When asked about the story, Dr. Johnson, the President, refused to either deny or affirm the report.

Perhaps, more important official duties prevented the Governor's attendance on the commencement exercises; certainly, if the people of the State can stand him as Governor it would seem that the young ladies might have suffered the indignity of the service he would have performed in handing them their certificates of graduation. It was only a matter of form, and the Governor is still Chairman ex-officio of the Board of Trustees.

OLD PROBS UNDER FIRE.

The Weather Bureau has been behaving most excellently during the last few days, and it is hoped that the reminders it has received from the sovereign people will show it how much better it is to make the people happy than to try them in their fat and cause them to anathematize one of the most useful Government institutions. Prognosticating the weather has really been reduced to an almost exact science. Of course, there are a good many misses, in the contemplation of which we often fall to acknowledge the many hits. The United States Weather Bureau is being investigated now. Investigation is the order of the day, and there cannot be too much of it unless it be done for unworthy purposes. But the Weather Bureau is only one of the many departments of the National Government that are under the eye of special committees and its investigation, he it said to the Weather Bureau's honor, is incidental to the general order of making full inquiry into all the affairs of the Government. The Weather Bureau would feel somewhat neglected, we have no doubt, if the investigators should pass it by in their search after the fences that ought to be mended.

MADERO'S PROGRAMME.

Just at this juncture it is interesting to recall the demands made by Madero upon the Diaz administration three months ago as the price of peace. Among the important demands were these:

No re-election of the President.
Governors of States to be elected, not appointed.
Curtailling the powers of Mayors of cities and making their offices elective.
Free ballots in all elections.
Preservation of individual rights.
Extension of school system.
Reform of the land laws, so that farms, now as extensive as from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres may be divided and sold in small lots to the people.

This last plank really goes to the root of the Mexican trouble. The mass of Mexican people have been practical slaves of land monopolists and individual opportunities for prosperity from the soil have been denied a great proportion of the people.

LEGISLATIVE SALARIES.

In pushing forward his bill for the payment of salaries of \$2,000 the year for members of Parliament, Chancellor Lloyd George, the brilliant Welshman, gave out the facts that he has gathered about the practice of some countries in compensating their legislators. Representatives and Senators in the United States draw two and one-half times as much yearly, besides perquisites, as the French deputies who are second on the list. Deputies receive \$2,000 the year, exclusive of mileage. There is a pension to members more than fifty-five years of age, presumably to those who may be persuaded to retire at that age. Among monarchies, Austria heads the list, with legislative salaries of \$1,500 and traveling expenses, but the paymaster watches the attendance very closely. In Germany, the members of the Reichstag get \$750 the year, and are docked \$50 the day for absence, a provision which the Commonwealth of Virginia would follow to its advantage. In Italy there is no salary, though railroad passes are plentiful.

British colonies are liberal. Canada pays \$2,000 the session and traveling expenses. New Zealand gives \$1,500 the year and traveling expenses. Australia besides \$3,000 the year, gives also free passes. South Africa gives \$2,000 the year. Mr. Lloyd George took the British colonies as his model and offers Mr. P. a \$2,000 the year without perquisites. In his speech Mr. Lloyd George attacked the mileage graft in this

country, referring to the payment of members of Congress from California for traveling around Cape Horn, and went on to say:

"Now, we do not propose to be as generous as the United States of America, or altogether as just as Germany. But we propose to take a middle course somewhere between and follow the precedent of some of the colonies and to fix it at \$2,000, but with no traveling expenses and no pension."

The pity is that some scheme has not been devised for the payment of legislators according to what they accomplish after the fashion of piece-work payment. Some legislators do so much more for the State than others that it seems inequitable that they should receive the same stipend. There are some legislators who would be necessary and useless even on a non-salary basis.

THE COST OF CORONETS.

After the Archbishop of Canterbury has crowned King George, all the peers attending the function will at a given signal wave their coronets and put them on, each one thereby celebrating his own coronation. Of course, the peers wear their coronets rarely, but still they get tarnished and worn and have to be replaced like old hats.

The cost of a new coronet is, strange to say, not prohibitive. A London firm has issued a price-list which shows that a duke may buy an electro-gilt coronet for \$32.50, though a water-gilt coronet will cost \$47.50. Coronets for dukes range from \$27.50 to \$37.50. That is cheaper than many Easter bonnets. The most expensive gewgaw on the list is a coronet for an earl, which costs \$60, while the cheapest is for a baroness, costing \$21.25, very probably marked down from \$22.35.

NEEDED REFORMS.

At its late yearly session the Tennessee Bar Association made these recommendations:

"Some general provisions, constitutional or statutory, which will make it unnecessary and undesirable that the Legislature waste so much time on local and individual legislation, and up-statutes general in form, but limited in operation to counties and towns of a certain specified population. It is claimed that not exceeding 40 per cent. of the statutes enacted have any public or general interest.

"Laws to disfranchise and punish all officers who, by election, abandon and refuse to perform official duties."

The last recommendation refers, doubtless, to the disgraceful action of a part of the Tennessee Legislature in feeling the State to prevent the presence of a quorum. It should be made law. The first recommendation is one that should be adopted in all States, including Virginia. The General Assembly wastes too much time on local matters and the people of the towns and cities take up too much time in their contests before legislative committees. The time that was expended last session in debate and committee hearings on the bill to incorporate the town of Honaker could have been much more wisely spent on some of the good measures that failed to pass because sufficient time was not to be had.

The Times-Dispatch having suggested that Diaz would find Richmond a very delightful place of residence in his exile, the miserable Houston Post, of which Colonel Bailey is the irresponsible editor, remarks: "It wouldn't be a desirable arrangement, as the old General doesn't play poker and it is said he can't endure juleps garnished with pennyroyal." And this, too, after all that we have done for Bailey!

Good-bye Champ Clark, if the report be true that John Temple Graves, who is credited with being the right-bower of William Randolph Hearst in all political matters at Washington, has declared for you as the "logical candidate" for the Democratic nomination for President next year. Good-bye Champ.

Abe Martin says "This is the first of the month when we all get letters with insidious fronts." Better that than the postal card bills, which have been barred by law.

A New York man died because a girl who lived in the next apartment played so much on the piano. Evidently it was "Casey Jones" that she was hammering out.

It was reported by Police Commissioner Manning yesterday that the committee of City Council had resolved to pave Shafer Street with a smooth roadway. "Seeing is believing," and when the work has been begun, or is well underway, or perhaps, it would be safer to wait until it has been finished, there is to be a ratification meeting.

Last year 72,000 books of fiction were circulated by the Carnegie Library at Houston, Texas, and during the same period the number of religious books taken out of the library amounted to only 555. This is probably a misprint for 55; at least, one would be fully justified in regarding the official figures upon this point as having been manipulated by the Houston Post. Nine hundred and ninety-five religious books in general circulation in Houston ought to make a better showing in the improvement of the manners and morals and customs of the people of that town, evidence of which we have been unable to find anywhere.

Our Wharton subscriber reports that there is great miration in his neighborhood about the recent promotion of George Marcellus Bailey to the rank of Colonel on the staff of Governor Hooper, of Tennessee. It was a surprise to all of us, and it has been received very kindly by the newspapers of the country, and particularly by the newspapers of the South, which is why we do not understand the allusion of Bailey's paper upon this subject, why it should fall to give the people of Texas "the news," why the Colonel

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does not print the tributes that have been paid to his marvelous military genius, as indicated by the fact that Governor Hooper has placed this redoubtable Boer Acres near the flashing of the guns.

Voice of the People

A College for Women.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I have been obliged if you will publish the following letter from Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University for Women, an entirely new light on the question of establishing a college for women in Virginia.

Dr. Thwing's letter is published in the Western Reserve University College for Women, Cleveland, 15th April, 1911.

I thank you for your note. I am delighted to know, as I had already learned from my friend, President Alderman, of the endeavor to establish a college for women, as a department of the University of Virginia.

In the year 1885 a college for women was established as a department of Western Reserve University. It was made co-ordinate with Adelbert, a college for boys. For almost a quarter of a century it has existed, with increasing influence and affluence, and also with more numerous students and faculty. The faculty is made up of men and women, and the trustees are essentially the same as the trustees of the college for boys. The executive officials are identical, but the two corps of students are separate, and meet each other as individuals, under the ordinary social and human relations. This arrangement works well—admirably. It is free of the disadvantages of co-education, it has all the advantages of membership in a great university.

I can hardly think of any endeavor which would make more thoroughly for the betterment of the women of the South—and the North, too, so far as they came South—than the establishment of a college for women as a separate and yet integral department of the historic University of Virginia.

I beg leave to send to you, in this post, a copy of the university catalogue, which possibly will interest some items of interest. At all events, dear madam, let me thank you for your letter, and ask you to let me try to serve you further, if I am able.

I beg to remain,
Very truly yours,
CHARLES F. THWING,
President.

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Daily Queries and Answers

United States Consular Positions.

Examinations are held at stated times for the purpose of selecting persons for consular positions. The examinations consist of an oral and a written test, the former counting equally. The special object of the oral examination is to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general character, mental and general education and good command of English. The written examinations include French, German or Spanish, or at least one modern language other than English, a test of his knowledge of natural, industrial and commercial resources of the United States, especially with reference to increasing the export and foreign trade of the United States; political economy and the elements of international law; American history, government and institutions, political and commercial geography, arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics and calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history since 1850 of Europe, Latin America and the far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling and writing are also given attention.

As to dates of examination or any special information, write to the State Department, Washington, D. C. An examination may also be taken at an appointment as student interpreter, provided the applicant is between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six and unmarried. The examinations are along the line mentioned, although less difficult. A student interpreter is eligible to the office of consul and other uniform salary rate for foreign consuls, each post carrying its own salary.

San Diego.

Tell me all you know of San Diego, Cal.—faro, climate, etc. V. E. C. San Diego is a port of entry and the county seat of San Diego county. Cal. It is 125 miles south by east of Los Angeles, on San Diego Bay and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and several steamship lines. San Diego is a health resort of some consequence, and is favored by its beautiful and healthful climate. It is the home of a State normal school, a Carnegie public library, the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, and a fine court house. Coronado Beach, across the bay, with the large Hotel del Coronado, an attractive bathing place, gardens and other attractions, is a popular resort. San Diego has considerable fruit interests and is a port of entry for principal manufactured products and carriages and wagons, flour, furniture, fertilizers, vinegar, wine, olive acid, oil of lemon, of orange, etc. The road from Baltimore to San Diego is 379.75.

Wedding Invitation.

How should a wedding invitation be answered? DEBUTANTE. The correct form to take to answer a formal invitation to a wedding reception is, "Mr. and Mrs. Smith accept, with pleasure, Mr. and Mrs. Brown's invitation for Tuesday evening, October the twenty-fifth, at eight o'clock."

GRUDGE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM

BY LA MARQUISE DE FOTENVOY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and his family have been and are being, in Morocco, which, when explained, will enable my readers to understand why Germany takes so much interest in the condition of affairs in the Moroccan Empire than is warranted by the extent of her trade in that part of the world. It is a little more than fifty years ago, that is to say, during the reign of old Emperor William, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, cousin of the latter, and pioneer of the German navy, sailed into Mogador, severely wounded, with the Prussian corvette which he commanded, badly damaged, by the Moorish tribes of the coast. In spite of all his demands, and those of his government, no redress could be obtained from the Sultan of Morocco, who was the first to back up his demands. In fact, she was compelled to swallow the insult, and it is difficult to imagine what would happen to-day if such a thing were to take place again. It is doubtful whether the meaneast token of German respect could be grazed by a Moorish bullet, without a demonstration of the power of the German navy of today, and a claim for heavy compensation, backed up by Potemkin.

Prince Adalbert, who died as admiral of the Prussian navy, in 1873, married in 1841, morganatically, Fanny Elssler, the famous ballerina. She was created Countess of Wilhelmsburg, and was the first Baronin on the occasion of her marriage, and left a son by this union, the name of Baron Adalbert of Wilhelmsburg, who died at the age of nineteen, thus predeceasing his father and mother.

Lord Willoughby's patronymic is Verney, and not Willoughby. If I am not mistaken, it is in response to inquiries which reach me from London, New York, as to the identity of a certain A. K. Willoughby, of West Brighton, Staten Island, the manager of the local theatre at Fort Belvoir, who is alleged to be a son of Lord Willoughby. Curiously enough, there was a Lord Willoughby who lost his life last month in the destruction by fire of the great lunatic asylum at Kanagawa, in Japan, near Yokohama. The doctor who came to Yokohama a year ago, in connection with the Salvation Army, and who was after he returned to the United States, an organization, committed to the asylum as a dangerous lunatic, was also said to be a son of Lord Willoughby. Now, in the first place, there is only one English peer of the name of Lord Willoughby, namely, Lord Willoughby de Broke, whose eldest daughter, from 1491, was originally held by the Willoughby family, but which passed to the de Brokes, and then to the Verneys, the family of the late Lord Willoughby, who died in the seventeenth century, at the end of the fourteenth century, and whose son, Earl of Arundel, and his wife, the Countess of Arundel, who was Miss Elsie Bressie, or New York, also bears the title of Lord Willoughby de Broke. But this is not the case, as the name of Lord Willoughby de Broke is not the name of the late Lord Willoughby, who died in the seventeenth century, at the end of the fourteenth century, and whose son, Earl of Arundel, and his wife, the Countess of Arundel, who was Miss Elsie Bressie, or New York, also bears the title of Lord Willoughby de Broke. 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